

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РД
ГБПОУ РД «ДЕРБЕНТСКИЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО – ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ
ИМ. Г.Б. КАЗИХМЕДОВА»**

ОДОБРЕНО
на заседании Педагогического совета
ГБПОУ РД «ДПК им. Г.Б. Казихмедова»
протоколом №1 от «27» августа 2025 г.
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Гаджимагомедова Л.С.



**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации**

**ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ОГСЭ.02 «Иностранный язык»
(английский)**

в рамках основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП)
по специальности СПО

44.02.02. Преподавание в начальных классах

Дербент, 2024

Комплект оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности СПО **44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык»**.

Рассмотрено на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии
иностранных языков

Протокол № 1 от «27» августа 2025г.

Председатель ПЦК _____ / Д.К. Исаева

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Общие положения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего и промежуточного контроля в форме дифференцированного зачета.

КОС разработаны в соответствии с основной профессиональной образовательной программой по специальности СПО **44.02.02. Преподавание в начальных классах** и программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

**Паспорт
комплекта оценочных средств
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»**

В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций:

Результаты обучения: умения, знания и общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
Уметь:		
У 1. Устно и письменно общаться на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы. ОК 4, ОК5, ОК 9, ОК 10	- употребление разговорных формул (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях; - составление связного текста с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые и профессиональные темы; - представление устного сообщения на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой); - воспроизведение краткого или подробного пересказа прослушанного или прочитанного текста; - беседа с использованием элементов описания, повествования и рассуждения по тематике текущего года обучения и предыдущих лет обучения - обсуждение прочитанного и прослушанного текста, выражая свое мнение и отношение к изложенному	Практические задания Устный опрос Текущий контроль умения высказываться по предложенной теме Проекты Эссе Творческие задания Рефераты
У 2. Переводить со словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности. ОК 4, ОК5, ОК 9, ОК 10	- нахождение слова в иностранно-русском словаре, выбирая нужное значение слова; - ориентировка в формальных признаках лексических и грамматических явлений - осуществление языковой и контекстуальной догадки - адекватная передача содержания переводимого текста в соответствии с нормами русского литературного языка.	Контроль перевода текстов общенаучного и профильного характера. Контроль упражнений на словообразование, словосложение, конверсии
У 3. Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас	- самостоятельное овладение продуктивными лексико-грамматическими навыками, разговорными формулами и клише, отражающими специ-	Практические задания Контроль высказываний по предложенной те-

ОК 4, ОК5, ОК 9, ОК 10	фику общения и необходимой для обмена информацией по интересующим их проблемам - развитие умения публично выступать с подготовленным сообщением - составление и запись краткого плана текста, озаглавливание его части, составление вопросов к прочитанному - сделать выписки из текста, составить записи в виде опор, написание делового письма, заявление, заполнить анкету	ме
У 4. Понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию Понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения ОК 4, ОК5, ОК 9, ОК 10	- восприятие на слух речь преподавателя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного; - понимание относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения; -выделение ключевых слов и основной идеи звучащей речи; - распознавание смысла монологической и диалогической речи; - понимание основного содержания аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию; - восприятие на слух материалов по тематике специальности средней трудности.	Практические задания по аудированию Аудирование с элементами языковой догадки Просмотр учебных фильмов, беседа об увиденном и услышанном
У 5. Читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи	- грамотное чтение новых текстов общекультурного, общенаучного характера и тексты по специальности; - определение содержания текста по знакомым словам, интернациональным словам, географическим названиям и т.п.; - распознавание значения слов	Практические задания Тестовый контроль рецептивных видов речевой деятельности (тесты на выбор правильного ответа, на

ОК 4, ОК5, ОК 9, ОК 10	по контексту; - выделение главной и второстепенной информации; - перевод (со словарем) бытовые, литературные и специальные тексты технического содержания с иностранного на русский и с русского на иностранный язык	восстановления логического порядка, на установление соответствий) Контрольная работа
Знать:		
3.1: Лексический минимум (1200-1400 ЛЕ), необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	- овладение лексическими и фразеологическими явлениями, характерными для технических текстов - выбор нужного значения слова из серии представленных в словаре - расширение потенциального словаря за счёт конверсии, а также систематизации способов словообразования. - включение в активный словарь учащихся общенаучной терминологической и профессионально-направленной лексики - расширение объёма рецептивного словаря учащихся	Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения на овладение лексическими единицами
3.2: Грамматический минимум по каждой теме УД.	систематизация, объяснение примеров грамматических правил и явлений -применять в речи грамматических конструкций и структур	Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения Проверочная работа
3.3: Характерные особенности фонетики английского языка	-различение характерных особенностей иностранной языковой речи - воспроизведение всех звуков иностранного языка, интонации повелительных, повествовательных (утвердительных и отрицательных) и вопросительных предложений.	Тест по фонетике
3.4: Лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения	- увлечение объема знаний о социально-культурной специфике стран изучаемого языка при помощи чтения и аудирования текстов страноведческого характера - совершенствование умений строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой	Тест по страноведению Контроль чтения и аудирования тек-

	специфике -формирование умений выделять общее и специфическое в культуре родной страны и страны изучаемого языка -расширение кругозора учащихся, их информированности и общей эрудиции - подготовка учащихся к участию в межкультурном общении на иностранном языке в письменной и устной формах с учётом интересов и профильных устремлений	стов страноведческого характера
3.5: Тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальностям СПО	- расширение технического кругозора учащихся, их научной информированности и общей эрудиции при помощи чтения профессиональных текстов -потребность практического использования иностранного языка в будущей профессиональной деятельности	Устный и письменный контроль перевода текстов Тесты по чтению

«Иностранный язык»

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля				
	Текущий контроль			Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З	Форма контроля	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З
Раздел 2. Основной курс					
Тема 2.3. Мой рабочий день	Устный опрос	У2, У5, 31, ОК 9, ОК 4	Контрольная работа №1		
Тема 2.4. Моя будущая профессия	Тестирование	У2, У3, У5, 31, 32, 35, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 9, ОК 10	Контрольная работа №2		
Тема 2.5. Мой выходной	Тестирование	У2, У3, У5, 31, 32, 35, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 9, ОК 10	Контрольная работа №3		
Тема 2.6. Дербент – мой родной город	Индивидуальный опрос	У1, У3, 31, 33, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 9, ОК 10	Контрольная работа №4	Дифференцированный зачет	У1, У3, У5, 31, 32, ОК 4, ОК 5
Тема 2.7. Мой дом	Фронтальный опрос	У4, 31, 33, 35, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 9, ОК 10	Контрольная работа №5		
Тема 2.8. Моя любимая книга	Устный опрос Парный опрос	У1, У3, 31, 33, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 9, ОК 10	Контрольная работа №6	Дифференцированный зачет	У1, У3, У5, 31, 32, ОК 4, ОК 5
Тема 2.9. Визит к врачу	Индивидуальный опрос	У1, У3, 31, 33, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 9, ОК 10	Контрольная работа №7		
Тема 2.10. Путешествие	Фронтальный опрос	У4, 31, 33, 35, ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 9, ОК 10	Контрольная работа №8	Дифференцированный зачет	У1, У3, У5, 31, 32, ОК 4, ОК 5

4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

- 1. Перечень вопросов к дифференцированному зачету по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» 2 курс**
- 2. Перечень вопросов к дифференцированному зачету по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» 3 курс**

3. Перечень вопросов к дифференцированному зачету по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» 4 курс
4. Критерии оценки по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

**1.ВОПРОСЫ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»**

специальность 44.02.02. Преподавание в начальных классах
2 курс

№ п/п	Раздел Тема	Перечень вопросов	Семестр, в котором изучался программ- ный материал
1	Мой рабочий день	1. Грамматика: Настоящее время группы Indefinite. Оборот to be going to. 2. Объектный падеж местоимений 3. Much, little, many, few 4. Текст: « The working day of an engineer ». 5. Лексико – грамматические упражнения.	3
2	Моя будущая профессия	1. Грамматика: Образование числительных. Суффиксы: - teen, -ty, -th. 2. Основные формы глагола. Прошедшее время группы Indefinite. Глагол to be в прошедшем времени. 3. Падежи имен существительных. Притяжательный падеж. 4. Текст: « My Friend is a Children's Doctor Now ». 5. Лексико – грамматические упражнения.	4
3	Мой выходной день	1. Грамматика: Прошедшее время группы Indefinite неправильных глаголов. 2. Место прямого и косвенного дополнений в предложении. 3. Диалоги: «Arrival», « An Airplane Trip to London». 4. Текст: « My Last Week – End ». 5.Лексико – грамматические упражнения.	4
4	Дербент – мой родной город	1. Грамматика: Глагол to have и оборот have (has) got 2. Неопределенные местоимения some, any 3. Текст: « My Friend's Family». 4. Лексико-грамматические упражнения	4

Всего разделов: 4		Всего выносимых практических заданий: 19	

2. ВОПРОСЫ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

специальность **44.02.02. Преподавание в начальных классах**

3 курс

№ п/п	Раздел Тема	Перечень вопросов	Семестр, в котором изучался программный материал
1	Мой дом	1. Грамматика:оборот there is / there are в настоящем и прошедшем временах группы Indefinite 2. Модальный глагол can и оборот to be able to 3. Текст: « My Sister's Flat ». 4. Лексико-грамматические упражнения.	5
2	Моя любимая книга	1. Грамматика: Понятие о причастии II. 2. Настоящее время группы Perfect (The Present Perfect Tense). 3. Отсутствие артикля перед существительными, обозначающими названия наук и учебных предметов 4. Текст: « At the Library ». 5. Лексико-грамматические упражнения.	6
Всего разделов: 2		Всего выносимых практических заданий: 9	

3. ВОПРОСЫ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

специальность **44.02.02. Преподавание в начальных классах**

4 курс

№ п/п	Раздел Тема	Перечень вопросов	Семестр, в котором изучался программный материал
1	Визит к врачу	1. Грамматика: Понятие о причастии II. Настоящее время группы Perfect	7

		(The Present Perfect Tense). Отсутствие артикля перед существительными, обозначающими названия наук и учебных предметов (повторение пройденного материала). 2. Выражения долженствования в английском языке. 3. Вопросительно – отрицательные предложения. 4. Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами that, if, when, as, because. 5. Текст « A Telephone Conversation ».	
2	Путешествие	1. Грамматика: Выражения долженствования в английском языке. Вопросительно – отрицательные предложения. Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами that, if, when, as, because (повторение пройденного материала). 2. Будущее время группы Indefinite (The Future Indefinite Tense). 3. Определительные придаточные предложения. 4. Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами till (until), as soon as, before, after, while. 5. Текст: « A Letter to a Friend ». 6. Лексико – грамматические упражнения.	8
Всего разделов: 2		Всего выносимых практических заданий: 11	

4. Критерии оценки по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

В результате освоения данного курса студенты должны уметь составлять письменные высказывания, оформленные в соответствии с различными жанрами (эссе, рассказ, краткое изложение, развернутый план, деловое письмо и т.д.), а также уметь составлять различные по цели написания письменные тексты (публицистический, информационный, литературный и т.п.).

Студент должен владеть лексико-грамматическим материалом предлагаемых текстов, уметь переводить и анализировать тексты, особое внимание уделяется просмотровому чтению и поисковому чтению.

По окончании данного курса студенты должны уметь составлять монологические высказывания на пройденные темы, вести по этим темам дискуссии и применять в ходе этих дискуссий полученные в ходе курса знания.

Промежуточный контроль. Зачет - необходимо успешно выполнить тестовые задания по отдельным видам речевой деятельности по тематике, пройденной в последнем семестре.

Чтение с пониманием основного содержания прочитанного (ознакомительное)

Оценка «5» ставится студенту, если он понял основное содержание оригинального текста, может выделить основную мысль, определить основные факты, умеет догадываться о значении незнакомых слов из контекста, либо по словообразовательным элементам, либо по сходству с родным языком.

Оценка «4» ставится студенту, если он понял основное содержание оригинального текста, может выделить основную мысль, определить отдельные факты. Однако у него недостаточно развита языковая догадка, и он затрудняется в понимании некоторых незнакомых слов, он вынужден чаще обращаться к словарю, а темп чтения более замедлен.

Оценка «3» ставится студенту, который не совсем точно понял основное содержание прочитанного, умеет выделить в тексте только небольшое количество фактов, совсем не развита языковая догадка.

Оценка «2» выставляется в том случае, если он не понял текст или понял содержание текста неправильно, не ориентируется в тексте при поиске определенных фактов, не умеет семантизировать незнакомую лексику.

Чтение с полным пониманием содержания (изучающее)

Оценка «5» ставится, когда он полностью понял несложный оригинальный текст (публицистический, научно-популярный; инструкцию или отрывок из туристического проспекта). Он использовал при этом все известные приемы, направленные на понимание читаемого (смысловую догадку, анализ).

Оценка «4» выставляется, если он полностью понял текст, но многократно обращался к словарю.

Оценка «3» ставится, если студент понял текст не полностью, не владеет приемами его смысловой переработки.

Оценка «2» ставится в том случае, когда текст студентом не понят. Он с трудом может найти незнакомые слова в словаре.

Чтение с нахождением интересующей или нужной информации (просмотровое)

Оценка «5» ставится студенту, если он может достаточно быстро просмотреть несложный оригинальный текст (типа расписания поездов, меню, программы телепередач) или несколько небольших текстов и выбрать правильно запрашиваемую информацию.

Оценка «4» ставится студенту при достаточно быстром просмотре текста, но при этом он находит только примерно 2/3 за данной информации.

Оценка «3» выставляется, если студент находит в данном тексте (или данных текстах) примерно 1/3 заданной информации.

Оценка «2» выставляется в том случае, если студент практически не ориентируется в тексте.

Понимание речи на слух (аудирование)

Оценка «5» ставится студенту, который понял основные факты, сумел выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию (например, из прогноза погоды, объявления, программы радио и телепередач), догадался о значении части незнакомых слов по контексту, сумел использовать информацию для решения поставленной задачи (например, найти ту или иную радиопередачу).

Оценка «4» ставится студенту, который понял не все основные факты. При решении коммуникативной задачи он использовал только 2/3 информации.

Оценка «3» свидетельствует, что студент понял только 50 % текста. Отдельные факты понял неправильно. Не сумел полностью решить поставленную перед ним коммуникативную задачу.

Оценка «2» ставится, если студент понял менее 50 % текста и выделил из него менее половины основных фактов. Он не смог решить поставленную перед ним речевую задачу.

Говорение

Оценка «5» ставится студенту, если он в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его высказывание было связным и логически последовательным. Диапазон используемых языковых средств достаточно широк. Языковые средства были правильно употреблены, практически отсутствовали ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию, или они были незначительны. Объем высказывания соответствовал тому, что задано программой на данном году обучения. Наблюдалась легкость речи и достаточно правильное произношение. Речь студента была эмоционально окрашена, в ней имели место не только передача отдельных фактов (отдельной информации), но и элементы их оценки, выражения собственного мнения.

Оценка «4» выставляется студенту, если он в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его высказывание было связанным и последовательным. Использовался довольно большой объем языковых средств, которые были употреблены правильно. Однако были сделаны отдельные ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию. Темп речи был несколько замедлен. Отмечалось произношение, страдающее сильным влиянием родного языка. Речь была недостаточно эмоционально окрашена. Элементы оценки имели место, но в большей степени высказывание содержало информацию и отражало конкретные факты.

Оценка «3» ставится студенту, если он сумел в основном решить поставленную речевую задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объем высказывания не достигал нормы. Ученик допускал языковые ошибки. В некоторых местах нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Практически отсутствовали элементы оценки и выражения собственного мнения. Речь не была эмоционально окрашенной. Темп речи был замедленным.

Оценка «2» ставится студенту, если он только частично справился с решением коммуникативной задачи. Высказывание было небольшим по объему (не соответствовало требованиям программы). Наблюдалась узость вокабуляра. Отсутствовали элементы собственной оценки. Студент допускал большое количество ошибок, как языковых, так и фонетических. Многие ошибки нарушали общение, в результате чего возникало непонимание между речевыми партнерами.

Письмо

Оценка «5». Коммуникативная задача решена, соблюдены основные правила оформления текста, очень незначительное количество орфографических и лексико-грамматических погрешностей. Логичное и последовательное изложение материала с делением текста на абзацы. Правильное использование различных средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста. Студент показал знание большого запаса лексики и успешно использовал ее с учетом норм иностранного языка. Практически нет ошибок. Соблюдается правильный порядок слов. При использовании более сложных конструкций допустимо небольшое количество ошибок, которые не нарушают понимание текста. Почти нет орфографических ошибок. Соблюдается деление текста на предложения. Имеющиеся неточности не мешают пониманию текста.

Оценка «4». Коммуникативная задача решена, но лексико-грамматические погрешности, в том числе выходящих за базовый уровень, препятствуют пониманию. Мысли изложены в основном логично. Допустимы отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы и при использовании средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста или в формате письма. Студент использовал достаточный объем лексики, допуская отдельные неточности в употреблении слов или ограниченный запас слов, но эффективно и правильно, с учетом норм иностранного языка. В работе имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не препятствующих пониманию текста. Допустимо несколько орфографических ошибок, которые не затрудняют понимание текста.

Оценка «3». Коммуникативная задача решена, но языковые погрешности, в том числе при применении языковых средств, составляющих базовый уровень, препятствуют пониманию текста. Мысли не всегда изложены логично. Деление текста на абзацы недостаточно последовательно или вообще отсутствует. Ошибки в использовании средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста. Много ошибок в формате письма. Студент использовал ограниченный запас слов, не всегда соблюдая нормы иностранного языка. В работе либо часто встречаются грамматические ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленны, но так серьезны, что затрудняют понимание текста. Имеются многие ошибки, орфографические и пунктуационные, некоторые из них могут приводить к непониманию текста.

Оценка «2». Коммуникативная задача не решена. Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания. Не используются средства передачи логической связи между частями текста. Формат письма не соблюдается. Студент не смог правильно использовать свой лексический запас для выражения своих мыслей или не обладает необходимым запасом слов. Грамматические правила не соблюдаются. Правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются.

Критерии оценки результатов тестирования

Доля правильных ответов, %	Оценка
Менее 55%	Неудовлетворительно
От 55 до 70%	Удовлетворительно
От 71 до 85%	Хорошо
Свыше 85%	Отлично

Комплект заданий для контрольных работ

по дисциплине Иностранный язык»

2 курс

Контрольная работа №1 (контроль навыков чтения)

1.Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

«The working day of an engineer»

Dmitry Petrov works at an office. He lives near the office. He usually walks there. He only works five days a week. He works on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. He doesn't work at the week-end. His working day lasts eight hours. He receives very many letters and telegrams in the morning and always answers them. He sometimes translates articles from foreign newspapers and journals. He often receives engineers from factories in the afternoon. They discuss a lot of questions with him. He usually finishes work at six o'clock in the evening.

Dmitry Petrov learns English. He works hard at his English. He sometimes stays in the office after work for his English lessons. After classes he returns home.

“Who works at this office?” “Dmitry Petrov does.”

“Does he work very much?” Yes, he works a lot”

“Whom does he often receives at the office?” “He often receives engineers from factories.”

“Does Dmitry Petrov live far from the office?” “No, He lives near it.”

“How long does his working day last?” “It lasts eight hours.”

“What time does he stop work?” “He stops work at six in the evening.”

2.Переведите на английский язык, используя активную лексику урока.

Моя сестра преподавательница. Она преподает английский язык. Мой приятель и я тоже изучаем английский язык, но многие студенты упорно работают над двумя иностранными языками. Мы всегда вовремя приходим на занятия и хорошо выполняем (делаем) домашние задания. Мы часто читаем английские газеты и журналы дома. Мне нравится читать английские книги, и я много читаю. Мы занимаемся (у нас бывают уроки) по понедельникам, средам, четвергам и пятницам. Мы делаем много упражнений в классе и иногда пишем диктанты. Мы читаем тексты, переводим их, отвечаем на вопросы и переводим русские предложения на английский. Часто после уроков мы идем домой вместе. Мы разговариваем по-английски и обсуждаем свою работу.

Контрольная работа №2.

(Выполнение грамматических тестов)

Тест

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

1. Where is Jessica? I want to talk to (she / her).
2. My brothers live in another city. I seldom visit (them / they).
3. This is Mike. Do you know (him / he)?
4. I am hungry. Give (I / me) some water.
5. We're going running. Do you want to join (we / us)?
6. I'm talking to you. Please, listen to (I / me).
7. I don't know those girls. Do you know (they / them)?
8. My best friend is very kind. I like (her / she).
9. Me / I can't open this door. Can you help (I / me)?

2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

1. Have you got _____ friends?
A many B much C a lot of
2. There are _____ people in the room.
A much B a little C a lot of
3. Can I have _____ sugar, please?
A a few B a little C a lot of
4. How _____ oranges are on the table?
A many B a few C much
5. How _____ money has Fred got?
6. There are _____ monkeys at the zoo.
A much B a few C a little
7. There are _____ chairs in the room.
A a little B much C a few
8. There is _____ tuna in the tin.
A much B a few C a little
9. Please, buy _____ cucumbers!
A a little B many C a few
10. We don't need _____ eggs.
A much B a little C a lot of

Контрольная работа №3.
(Контроль грамматических навыков)

Тест

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. My English (was/were) very well ten years ago
2. He (was/were) very sad yesterday
3. I (was/were) in the park two hours ago
4. They (was/were) best friends two years ago
5. It (was/were) very hot yesterday afternoon
6. My parents (was/were) in the garden last week

2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. My aunt is my ... sister.

1. aunt's 2. grandfather's 3. mother's 4. brother's

2. My cousin is my ... daughter.

1. aunt's 2. mother's 3. sister's 4. brother's 5. father's

3. My mother has a sister, her son is my ... nephew.

1. mother's 2. aunt's 3. sister's 4. brother's

4. My ... father is my father-in-law.

1. uncle's 2. husband's 3. father's 4. brother's

5. My father has a brother, his daughter is my ... niece.

1. father's 2. uncle's 3. brother's 4. grandmother's

6. My ... parents are my grandparents.

1. niece's 2. brother's 3. sister's 4. friend's 5. mother's

7. My ... children are my grandchildren.

1. mother's 2. daughter's 3. father's

Контрольная работа №4.
(Защита проектов «Моя будущая профессия»)

Защитить проекты, подготовленные на тему «Моя будущая профессия»

Контрольная работа № 5.
(Контроль грамматических навыков)

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Контрольная работа №6.

Контроль диалогических навыков говорения. (Тема: Дербент – мой родной город)

Составить диалог на тему «Дербент – мой родной город», используя ранее изученную лексику по теме раздела.

Контрольная работа №7.

(Контроль грамматических навыков)

1. Заполните пропуски глаголом have got / has got.

1. The child a new beautiful toy.
2. They eight beautiful flowers.
3. Ann a nice black piano.
4. You two beds in your room.
5. The woman a very nice dress.
6. Tim three bananas.
7. I seven cousins.
8. Diana and George four children.
9. Jane two uncles.
10. We five English books.

2. Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями some или any

1. I have got ... sweets.
2. Have you got ... water?
3. We haven't got ... milk.
4. They have got ... pasta.
5. Can I have ... bread, please?
6. You have got ... juice.
7. Have you got ... ham?
8. Can we have ... butter?
9. She has got ... apples.
10. He hasn't got ... popcorn.
11. He has got ... carrots.

Контрольная работа №8.

(Контроль навыков письма и монологических навыков говорения)

Составьте эссе по темам: «Моя любимая книга» и «Мой дом», используя ранее изученную лексику.

Вариант 1

I. Complete the sentences with *some/any*

1. Is there ... milk in the fridge?
2. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them.
3. There is ... butter in the fridge.
4. ... children don't like washing.
5. They haven't got ... apples.
6. He has got ... interesting English books.
7. Have you got ... friends at school?
8. There aren't _____ sausages on the round plate.

II. Present or Past Indefinite of *to be*

1. My sunglasses ... on the table this morning, where ... they now?
2. I ... very tired today, I ... at the disco last night.
3. He ... late again yesterday.
4. My sister ... ill last week. She ... not ill now.
5. ... your little brother in bed now? — Yes, he ...
6. My father ___ a teacher.
7. He ___ a pupil twenty years ago.

III. *to be/to have*

1. ... his aunt from America?
a) Am b) Is c) Has
2. She ... not got an uncle.
a) had b) has c) is
3. She ... ten years old.
a) are b) has c) is
4. Their friends ... teachers.
a) are b) has c) is
5. ... you got two toy hares?
a) Are b) Have c) Has
6. She ... a student 5 years ago.
a) is b) was c) has
7. They ... students five years ago.
a) was b) are c) were
8. They ... their English lesson at nine in the morning.

a) have b) has c) were

IV. Present Indefinite/Present Continuous

1. They... for us near the door.

a) are waiting b) waits c) is waiting

2. . Harry ... television every day.

a) is watching b)) watch c) watches

3. What ... in the room now?

a) they are doing b) are they doing c) do they do

4. Ann ... French at all.

a) isn't speaking b) doesn't speaking c) doesn't speak

5. Mr Scott ... German to Ann at the moment.

a) speaks b) is speaking c) are speaking

6. I'm busy now. I ... to the radio.

a) am listening b) listen c) am listen

7. They ... to the seaside every summer.

a) are going b) goes c) go

8. Where ... he is from?

a) are you thinking b) do you think c) are you think

V. Present Indefinite /Past Indefinite

1. We always ... to bed early.

a) goes b) doesn't go c) go

2. Mary ... a lot last year.

a) travelled b) travels c) did travel

3. Mum ... any gifts yesterday.

a) brought not b) didn't bring c) doesn't bring

4. How's Mary? ... her on Monday?

a) Was you see b) Did you see c) Do you see

5. What ... at the shop yesterday?

a) did you buy b) do you buy c) you bought

6. My brother ... to work every day.

a) go b) goes c) does go

7. She ... to the movies yesterday.

a) not go b) did not go c) did not went

8. ... hands a few minutes ago?

a) Did they shake b) Do they shake c) does they shake

I. Complete the sentences with *some/any*

1. Has ... of you got ... children?
2. There is ... fresh milk in the fridge.
3. Are there ... tasty apples in the bag?
4. ... students know two foreign languages.
5. They haven't got ... questions.
6. She has got ... beautiful dresses.
7. There is ... cheese on the table.
8. There aren't ... bananas on the table.

II. Present or Past Indefinite of to be

1. The homework ... very difficult last week.
2. Today ... Sunday, so yesterday ... Saturday.
3. Tom ... born in England, but his parents ... born in America.
4. A. - Hi! ... your sister at home?
B. - No, she She ... here this afternoon, but now she ... at the restaurant.
5. Today it ... raining, but yesterday the weather ... nice.
6. My parents ... married when I ... five.
7. Sean Connery ... my favourite actor, Clark Gable ... the favorite actor of my mother.

III. to be/to have

1. She... a birthday party last Monday.
a) has b) is c) had
2. Ann ... got two brothers.
a) are b) has c) is
3. My grandmother ... a teacher.
a) am b) is c) has
4. Mary ... breakfast at seven.
a) have b) is c) has
5. ... you got a pen?
a) Are b) Has c) Have
6. You ... nine years old
a) are b) is c) have
7. It ... very cold yesterday.
a) had b) was c) is
8. They ... pupils in 1990.
a) are b) was c) were

IV. Present Indefinite/Present Continuous

1. Sam and Tim ... tennis very often.
a) are not playing b) doesn't play c) don't play
2. When ...?

a) do he usually get up b) is he usually getting up c) does he usually get up

3. Ann ... her friends early in the morning.

a) doesn't meet b) don't meet c) isn't meeting

4. I'm sorry. I ... this word.

a) doesn't remember b) don't remember c) am not remembering

5. I ... dinner because I'm really hungry.

a) cook b) am cooking c) is cooking

6. Jenny always ... nice expensive clothes.

a) is wearing b) wear c) wears

7. Why ... ? - I've lost my keys.

a) are you crying b) do you cry c) does you cry

8. ... your boyfriend often invite you to the cinema?

a) Do b) Is c) Does

V. Present Indefinite /Past Indefinite

1. She ... French when she was at school.

a) study b) did study c) studied

2. Ann ... at home last Sunday, she went to a party.

a) didn't stayed b) didn't stays c) didn't stay

3. Harry never ... to work by bus.

a) go b) do goes c) goes

4. It was my brother's birthday on Sunday, so I ... him a postcard.

a) sent b) send c) sended

5. She ... chocolate

a) likes not b) doesn't like c) don't like

6. What flat ... in ?

a) did she lived b) does she live c) did she lives

7. My friend and I ... to read English books.

a) like b) likes c) doesn't like

8. ... a new TV program yesterday?

a) Watched you b) Did you watch c) Did you watched

9. Where ... this kitten?

a) did you find b) found you c) you did find

Вариант 1

I. Вставьте *is/are*.

1. There _____ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There _____ a blue chair at the door.
3. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
4. There _____ a big window to the left of the door.
5. There _____ three rooms in our country house.
6. _____ there six cups on the coffee-table?
7. _____ there a carpet on the floor?
8. There _____ no cats in the sitting room.
9. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen?
10. _____ there four rooms in the house?

II. Образуйте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

1. There are many pupils in the classroom.
2. There is some meat on the plate.
3. There are four parks in the city.

III. Составьте предложения из данных слов.

1. pears / there / ten / in the / are / bag / .
2. aren't / pupils / there / any / classroom / in the / .
3. an egg / on the / there / plate / is / ?
4. on the / there / a / cat / chair / is / white / .
5. at the / two / bikes / door / are / there / ?

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Can/Could Sally learn a long poem by heart when she was four?
2. When Mrs. Rover was a teenager she couldn't/can't play the piano.
3. John says he could/can speak French perfectly well.
4. What can/could Melody do when she was nine?
5. Yesterday Molly couldn't/can't borrow a book from the library because she hadn't returned another one.
6. Rita said she couldn't/can't learn that because she was busy.

V. Present Indefinite/Present Continuous.

1. It's seven o'clock and they _____ to school now. (go)
2. Mrs. Cooper _____ in the restaurant at the weekend. (eat)
3. Our cat never _____ on the kitchen table. (jump)
4. Curt always _____ his guitar in the afternoon. (play)
5. The taxi _____ for them at the moment. (wait)
6. She often _____ her grandmother in the kitchen. (help)
7. He usually _____ his car on Sunday. (wash)

8. Mr Black ___ into the classroom at the moment. (walk)

VI. Present Indefinite /Past Indefinite

1. She ... French when she was at school.

a) study b) did study c) studied

2. Ann ... at home last Sunday, she went to a party.

a) didn't stayed b) didn't stays c) didn't stay

3. Harry never ... to work by bus.

a) go b) do goes c) goes

4. It was my brother's birthday on Sunday, so I ... him a postcard.

a) sent b) send c) sended

5. What flat ... in ?

a) did she lived b) does she live c) did she lives

6. My friend and I ... to read English books.

a) like b) likes c) doesn't like

7. ... a new TV program yesterday?

a) Watched you b) Did you watch c) Did you watched

8. Where ... this kitten?

a) did you find b) found you c) you did find

Вариант 2

I. Вставьте is/are.

1. There _____ a new cinema near my house.

2. There _____ a lot of mistakes in this sentence.

3. There _____ a table and six chairs in the classroom.

4. _____ there three pens on the desk?

5. There _____ no carpet in my room.

6. There _____ many newspapers on the table.

7. _____ there any new books in our library?

8. _____ there a sofa in this room?

9. There _____ a bookcase in the corner of the room.

10. _____ there two bathrooms in the house?

II. Образуйте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения.

1. There is a nice park in our city.

2. There are many theaters in Moscow.

3. There are some English books on the table.

III. Составьте предложения из данных слов.

1. the living-room / there's / in / a sofa

2. in / isn't / the kitchen / there / a mirror /
3. the bedroom / there / in / are / beds / two / ?
4. are / wardrobes / the hall / there / in / two /?
5. a lamp / there / is / room / your / in / ?

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. When my sister was a little girl, she can't/couldn't read.
2. We can/could speak English last year.
3. He can't/couldn't open the window as it was stuck.
4. Rita says she can/could speak English well.
5. Can/Could Molly skate when she was ten?
6. What can/could your daughter do now?

V. Present Indefinite/Present Continuous.

1. Listen! Bill ____ his electric guitar. (play)
2. The alarm ____ at seven o'clock every morning. (ring)
3. Now Mrs Caveman ____ out of the window. (look)
4. They never ____ very much. (eat)
5. We always ____ to school. (walk)
6. We ____ a book at this moment. (read)
7. She usually ____ home by bus. (drive)
8. We can't play tennis. It ____ now. (rain)

VI. Present Indefinite /Past Indefinite

1. We ... a lot last year.
a) did travel b) travelled c) are travelled
2. Who ... the first airplane?
a) is invented b) did invent c) did invented
3. ... you live in when you were a child?
a) Where did b) When did c) Which did
4. He _____ home late last night.
a) come b) came c) is come
5. My mother was very tired, so she ... to bed early last night.
a) went b) go c) did go
6. How much time ... in Germany last month?
a) did you spend b) did you spent c) did you spend
7. He _____ to the swimming pool last week.
a) didn't go b) did go c) didn't went
8. As a rule I ... to my school by bus.
a) goes b) go c) did go

Контрольная работа 3

Вариант 1

I. Complete the sentences with present or past form of *to be*.

1. The homework ____ very difficult last week.
2. Today ____ Sunday, so yesterday ____ Saturday.
3. Tom ____ born in England, but his parents ____ born in America.
4. A. - Hi! ____ your sister at home?
B. - No, she _____. She _____ here this morning, but now she _____ at a restaurant.
5. Today it ____ rainy, but yesterday the weather ____ beautiful.
6. My parents ____ married when I ____ five.
7. A. - ____ you often ill? B. - Yes, I _____. I _____ often ill last year, too.
8. There ____ usually a lot of people in this library.

II. Open the brackets using *Present Simple/Past Simple*.

1. Dennis often (play) baseball.
2. Dennis (play) baseball last Saturday.
3. Yesterday two gangsters (attack) an old man.
4. Mr. Walsh always (work) at night.
5. Last week I (visit) my cousins Leo and Greg.
6. (you/ tidy) your room yesterday?
7. He usually (like) rock music but he (not like) that song.
8. I never (speak) French when I am in England.

III. Choose the right variant: *Past Simple/Present Perfect*.

1. David (to start) school in 1991.
a) has start b) started c) have started d) has started
2. He (to get) up at eleven o'clock yesterday.
a) has got b) gets c) got d) have got
3. He (to read) already the text and now he can retell it.
a) has read b) read c) readed d) have read
4. I (to be) in London this year.
a) have be b) was c) have been d) were
5. They (to sell) their house a week ago.
a) selled b) have sold c) have selled d) sold
6. Cathy (not to get) up yet.
a) doesn't get b) haven't got c) hasn't got d) didn't get
7. He (to have) his English lesson today.
a) has had b) had c) have had d) haved
8. We (to live) here since 1990.
a) lived b) have lived c) have live d) lives

9. They (to be) in London last month.

a) were b) have be c) have been d) was

10. Your mother already (to come).

a) has come b) came c) had come d) have come

11. They (to live) in France in 1970.

a) have lived b) lived c) have live d) has lived

12. Yesterday he (to have) a holiday.

a) has b) has had c) have d) had

IV. Complete the sentences using *Present Perfect/Past simple*.

1. I a great film yesterday. (see)

2. I champagne. (never/taste)

3. Sue the flu last winter. (have)

4. A few days ago we to his uncle. (drive)

5. They bingo on Wednesday afternoon. (play)

6. He the bus to get there. (already/take)

7. Last week my rabbit away. (run)

8. We a lot last Sunday. (do)

9. to India? (she ever be)

10. I him last Monday. (meet)

V. Put up questions.

1. They went *home at six o'clock*. (2)

2. She speaks *French*. (1)

3. *The children* have had *breakfast*. (2)

4. *The boys* are running about *in the garden* now. (2)

Вариант 2

I. Complete the sentences with present or past form of *to be*.

1. I ____ a schoolgirl two years ago.

2. ____ your aunt a nurse last year? - Yes, she ____ .

3. ____ they at home yesterday morning? - No, they ____ not. They ____ at school.

4. A - Where ____ the children? B - I don't know. They ____ in the garden ten minutes ago.

5. ____ your friend at college yesterday evening? - No, she ____ not, she ____ at home.

6. ____ your brothers at school last week? - Yes, they ____.

7. The weather ____ beautiful today, but it ____ terrible yesterday.

8. We ____ late for our lessons yesterday.

II. Open the brackets using *Present Simple/Past Simple*.

1. I (to stay) at college till four yesterday afternoon.

2. Mary (to do) her homework every day.

3. How well she (to speak) English? – She (to speak) it very well.

4. Who usually (to translate) articles at your office? – My friend (to do). He (to know) two foreign languages.
5. Where they (to live) last year? – They (to live) in Derbent.
6. What language those students (to learn)? – They (to learn) German.
7. When you (to discuss) those questions last?
8. They (to visit) Moscow last summer.

III. Choose the right variant: *Past Simple/Present Perfect*.

1. I (to learn) all the new words. Now I can translate this text.
a) have learned b) has learned c) learned d) learns
2. I (to write) a new book this month.
a) written b) wrote c) have wrote d) have written
3. She (to go) home two days ago.
a) goes b) has went c) has gone d) went
4. It's the best thing he ever (to make).
a) ever makes b) has ever made c) has ever maked d) have ever made
5. Your teacher (to explain) you this rule today.
a) has explained b) explained c) have explained d) had explained
6. Two days ago he (to drink) a cup of coffee as he (to be) very tired.
a)has drank b)drank c)has drunk d)drunk
7. She just (to have) dinner.
a) has just b) has just have c) had just had d) has just had
8. We (not to see) them last week.
a) haven't see b) don't see c) didn't see d) didn't saw
9. She (to buy) a new dress yesterday.
a) bought b) buyed c) has bought d) has buy
10. Look! Somebody (to break) my window.
a) has braked b) has broke c) broke d) has broken
11. She (to be) to all the capital cities of Europe this year.
a) was b) has been c) were d) has be
12. It (to stop) snowing an hour ago.
a) stopped b) has stop c) has stopped d) had stopped

IV. Complete the sentences using *Present Perfect/Past simple*.

1. I a letter from her two days ago. (get)
2. I in this company for 3 years. I like it here! (work)
3. They in Germany. (already arrive)
4. She yet. (not wake up)
5. to France? (you ever be)

6. Bob well last night. (sleep)
7. I Tom lately. (not/see)
8. He London two days ago. (visit)
9. We here since 1997. (live)
10. Nick's uncle to Russia 3 years ago. (go)

V. Put up questions.

1. We went *to the library yesterday*. (2)
2. He likes *big cities*. (1)
3. *Laura* has already gone *to bed*. (2)
4. *Mary* is reading *a newspaper*. (2)

Контрольная работа 4

Вариант 1

1. Read the text. Are the statements true or false?

CHARLES DICKENS (1812- 1870)

Charles Dickens is a famous writer in the English language. He wrote about the real world of England and many of the people in his books were not rich, but poor and hungry.

Charles Dickens's family lived in London and his father worked in an office. It was a good job, but he always spent a lot of money and often there was no money to buy food. There were eight children in the family, so life was hard.

Charles went to school and his teachers thought he was very clever. But when Charles was only eleven, his father lost all his money and the family left their house. Charles got a job washing bottles. He worked ten hours a day and he earned six shillings (30p) a week. Every night, after work, he walked four miles back to his room. Charles hated it and never forgot it. He used it in many books, for example *David Copperfield* and *Oliver Twist*.

1. Charles Dickens was born in 1812. ____
2. Charles Dickens wrote in English. ____
3. Charles Dickens only wrote about rich people. ____
4. Charles Dickens' father had a job in an office. ____
5. Charles Dickens' life was difficult because he had eight children. ____
6. Charles Dickens was good at school. ____
7. Charles Dickens spent all his father's money. ____
8. Charles Dickens earned very little money. ____

II. Make sentences negative and interrogative.

1) We wrote two exercises yesterday.

2) My friend does his homework in the evening.

3) Nick is swimming in the sea.

III. Choose the correct word.

- 1) Have you got (some, any, -) brothers?
- 2) How (many, much) time do we have?
- 3) She (talks, is talking) to her mom on the phone now.
- 4) Last weekend we (visit, visited) our grandma.
- 5) She (enjoying, enjoys) playing computer games.
- 6) They finished (packing, pack) late at night.
- 7) She eats (much, little) meat. She likes it.
- 8) You understand it, (do you, don't you)?
- 9) The UK is situated in the north-west coast of (Europe, Asia).
- 10) The UK has (some, no) mineral resources.

IV. Open brackets: Present Simple/Present Continuous/Past Simple.

1. Every day James (to go) to his office by bus.
2. Where is your sister? – She (to have) a bath.
3. Kevin is a vegetarian. He (not to eat) meat.
4. My sister (to buy) some new clothes last week.
5. There (to be) a table and four chairs in the middle of our living room.
6. My sister (to love) music and often (to play) the piano in the evening.

V. Give the four forms of the verbs.

to get, to go, to begin, to play

Варуанн 2

I. Read the text. Are the statements true or false?

William Shakespeare, the world's greatest playwright, was born in April, 1564. He grew up in Stratford-upon-Avon in central England and attended Stratford Grammar School.

In 1582, when Shakespeare was 18 years old, he married a woman named Anne Hathaway and the couple had three children. A few years after his marriage, Shakespeare moved to London where he worked as both a playwright and an actor. In 1593, he joined «The Lord Chamberlain's Men», one of England's most famous acting companies.

Shakespeare stayed with this group, acting and writing, until 1599. It was in this year that the theatre where the group performed burnt down. He continued to act in another theatre called 'The Globe' until 1613, when he chose to retire. Shakespeare went on writing plays up until his death in 1616.

1. William Shakespeare was born in the spring. ____
2. Shakespeare didn't go to school. ____
3. William Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway when he was old. ____
4. Shakespeare had four children. ____
4. Shakespeare moved to London after his marriage. ____
5. Shakespeare worked as an actor and an artist in London. ____
6. William Shakespeare worked for a little-known company «The Lord Chamberlain's Men». ____
7. William Shakespeare worked for «The Lord Chamberlain's Men» until his death. ____
8. Shakespeare stopped writing in 1613. ____

II. Make sentences negative and interrogative.

1. She speaks French well.

2. My mother is cooking dinner now.

3. Jane saw this film last Sunday.

III. Choose the correct word.

- 1) She hasn't got (some, any) interesting books to read.
- 2) (What, Which) is the official language in England?
- 3) We have too (little, few) money for that.
- 4) How (many, much) English books have you got?
- 5) The climate of Great Britain is (mild, dry).
- 6) The main river in Great Britain is (the Severn, the Thames).

- 7) Freddie was a (cat, dog) who thought he was people.
- 8) He wrote his novel in 1920 (didn't, did) he?
- 9) He didn't promise to do it (didn't, did) he?
- 10) Elvis Presley (was, were) born on January 8th, 1935.

IV. Open brackets: Present Simple/Present Continuous/Past Simple.

1. I (to get) two letters from my brother yesterday. There (to be) two pictures of his daughter.
2. A week ago they (not to know) what to think.
3. He (to live) on the third floor.
4. When you (to leave) home yesterday?
5. What you (to do) now?
6. His brother (to listen) to music every day.

V. Give the four forms of the verbs.

to work, to know, to do, to make.

Контрольная работа 5

Вариант 1

I. Read the text and do the exercises.

School in the Slums

Slums – трущобы

Permission — разрешение

Mellish school is in the **slums** of Brooklyn for pupils between twelve and fifteen years of age. There are about 1500 pupils there, and 90 teachers.

It's a problem school, perhaps one of the most difficult schools in America. The white teachers can't walk to the school because they may be attacked. They all drive to school, and their cars have special locks. There's always a black policeman at the door of the school. He has a radio contact with the school guards. Pupils must have a written **permission** from the teacher if they want to go to the toilet. There's a guard outside the washroom. Only one child can go into the washroom at a time, and he can't stay there long.

The children who live in that district go to that school. They are all black children. However, why do the teachers work there?

"It's very hard of course," says Jane Flinch, a forty- five-year-old teacher. Most children have problems at home. Some of them are beaten by their parents. Some of them sleep at the lessons because they had to work at night. Some of the children get sick at the lessons because they didn't have breakfast or even a meal for a day or two.

It's the love of the job that keeps the teachers in that school. They teach and do social work. They feel that they are doing something good for the children who need help.

"There's also the problem of violence," says one of the teachers. "Sometimes when I go into a class, I can feel that some of the children are like a dynamite. However, I feel quite safe. I am sure that other pupils will help me." There is very little money for teaching in that school. There is no money to buy food for the children.

The principal of the school has been there for many years. A lot of his happy optimism has gone. "No, I'm not optimistic about the future. Look around you," he says and points out of the window at the high wall round the school. "It's not a very bright sight: buildings have holes instead of the windows, shops are closed, groups of people are sitting on the steps of the houses. They have nowhere to go and nothing to do."

"We need money," he says, "money is the only way to help this school and these people, and, of course, jobs for the people."

Exercise 1. Choose the right variant.

1. Mellish school is for
 - a) small children.
 - b) older children.
 - c) small and older children.
2. The white teachers can't walk to school because
 - a) they live far from the school.
 - b) they don't like to walk.
 - c) it's dangerous for them.
3. There's a policeman
 - a) at the door of the school.
 - b) near the toilet.
 - c) outside the washroom.
4. The white teachers work there because
 - a) they can't find a better job.
 - b) they love their job.
 - c) they get a lot of money there.
5. The school needs
 - a) more money
 - b) more teachers.
 - c) more policemen.

Exercise 2. Say if the statements are true, false or not mentioned.

1. Mellish school is in the slums of Mexico. ____
2. Most children have problems at home. ____
3. Mellish a problem school. ____
4. The principal of the school has five children in his family. ____
5. The school needs money. ____
6. It's good salary that keeps the teachers in that school. ____

II. Fill in the blanks with is/are/isn't/aren't

1. There ... a calendar on the wall.
2. There ... a lot of people over there.
3. There ... any bus stops here.

4. There ... many chairs in the kitchen.
5. There ... a bottle of milk.
6. There ... a gas station near here.
7. There ... any mirrors in our hall.
8. There ... some children in the park.

III. Fill in the blanks with was/were/wasn't/weren't

1. There ... my favourite story book in the bookshop.
2. There ... a tree near the river.
3. There ... any sandwiches on the table.
4. There ... my friends at the party.
5. There ... a lot of fish in the salad.
6. There ... some pictures on the wall.
7. There ... any sugar in my tea.
8. There ... a lot of homework for the weekend.

IV. Match the questions and the answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Where did you go? | a. I met a scientist. |
| 2. What did you see? | b. No, I didn't. I bought a model dinosaur. |
| 3. Did you buy a postcard? | c. We went to the dinosaur museum. |
| 4. Who did you meet? | d. Yes, we had a great day! |
| 5. What did you learn? | e. We saw a dinosaur skeleton. |
| 6. Did you have a good day? | f. We learnt about dinosaurs. |

V. Answer the questions.

1. Can you roller-skate?
2. Can your mum dance tango?
3. Can your dad draw very well?
4. Can your friends play tennis?
5. Can your granny speak English?
6. Can you sing very well?

Вариант 2

I. Read the text and do the exercises.

Shopkeeper – хозяин магазина

In astonishment – с удивлением

The Boy and the Door

There was a small shop in a little street in an old town. In the shop there were beautiful things made of silver and gold. The small shop had a door that opened on the little street. **The shopkeeper** was standing at the open door.

“Come and buy! Come and buy!” called the shopkeeper. “Come into my shop and see all the beautiful things!” again he called. “Come in!

I ‘ll show you beautiful things made of silver and gold.”

One day the shopkeeper had to go away to the king’s palace. The king wanted a beautiful gold ring and a silver cup from the shop. The shopkeeper called the boy who worked for him. “I’m going to the king’s palace,” he said. “You must stay here. Do not leave the door of the shop whatever happens. Do you understand?”

“Yes, I understand,” said the boy.

The shopkeeper went away, and soon he came to the king’s palace. He gave the king the ring and the cup. Then he went home. Soon he was back at his shop. He stopped and looked up **in astonishment**. “What is this?” he cried. “Why are so many people going into my shop?” Then the shopkeeper saw that the door of the shop was gone and so was the boy who worked for him.

Just then, the shopkeeper saw the boy. He was in the street near the shop. The boy had the shop door on his back. He was standing in the square looking at some men who were doing tricks.

The shopkeeper ran to the boy. “I told you not to leave my shop,” he cried.

“No,” said the boy. “You told me not to leave the door. I did just as you said. I did not leave the door. I have the door here with me.”

Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer to the questions.

1. What did the shopkeeper sell? food / things/ doors
2. What were the things made of? glass / metal/ marble
3. Where did the shopkeeper go one day? market / palace/ river
4. What did the shopkeeper tell the boy to do? not to leave the door / not to leave the shop/ not to leave the palace
5. What did the shopkeeper see when he came back? the shop was closed / the shop was open/ the shop was ruined

Exercise 2. Say if the statements are True or False.

1. It was a big new shop. ____
2. The things in the shop were beautiful and expensive. ____
3. The shopkeeper asked the boy not to leave the door. ____
4. The shopkeeper went to the king’s palace. ____
5. When the shopkeeper came back, his shop was ruined. ____
6. The boy took the door with him. ____

II. Fill in the blanks with is/are/isn’t/aren’t

1. There ____ six chairs in the kitchen.

2. There ____ any stairs in the room.
3. There ____ a gas station near here.
4. There ____ some newspapers on the table.
5. There ____ a dog in the yard.
6. There ____ some mistakes in the text.
7. There ____ any milk in the fridge.
8. There aren't ____ children in the garden.

III. Fill in the blanks with was/were/wasn't/weren't

1. There ____ people in the streets.
2. There ____ horses in the streets.
3. There ____ a green cup on a table.
4. There ____ any butterflies on the flowers.
5. There ____ an old TV set in the corner of the room.
6. There ____ a big spider in the web.
7. There ____ any pictures on the wall.
8. There ____ some sugar in the bowl.

IV. Match the questions and the answers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. What did you have in your bag? | a. I ate a piece of chocolate in the break time. |
| 2. What did you learn? | b. Well, I went to Moscow. I have relatives there. |
| 3. What did you eat? | c. Documents and money. |
| 4. Where did you go? | d. I saw a film about tigers. |
| 5. Did you go by bus? | e. I learnt how to use maps. |
| 6. What did you see? | f. No, I didn't. I went by car. |

VI. Answer the questions.

1. Can your daddy dance?
2. Can your grandpa climb a tree?
3. Can your read English books?
4. Can chimps climb?
5. Can your friends jump?

Контрольная работа 6

Вариант 1

I. Read the text and do the exercises.

to dig (dug, dug) – копать

a thief – вор

The Rich Man and the Gold

There was once a very rich man. He had three cars and two houses and many other things.

One day he said, «I am getting old. I'm going to sell everything and buy a big piece of gold. »

He sold his houses and his cars and everything and he bought a very big piece of gold. He dug a hole near a tree, and he put the piece of gold into the hole. «No one will find my gold here», he said.

Every day he went back and dug up the gold. He looked at it and said, «Good! My gold is there». Then he put the gold back into the hole and put the earth back on top of it.

But one day there was a man behind the tree. He was a **thief** and he was asleep. The rich man didn't see the thief. He dug up the gold and looked at it. «Good! » he said, «My gold is there». The thief woke up and looked round the tree. «What is the man putting into the hole? » he thought. «I'm going to find out». The rich man put the gold back into the hole and went away. Then the thief went to the hole and dug up the gold. «A big piece of gold! » he said. «It's my gold now. I am a rich man. » He ran off with the gold and never came back. The next day the first man came back and began to **dig**. He dug and he dug but he did not find the gold. «My gold is not here», he said. «I am not a rich man now. I have no gold! » and he began to cry. Then he went home and told one of his friends. His friend said, «Don't cry. Here is a big stone. Take it and put it in the hole. Then every day you can go and dig it up and look at it». A piece of gold in a hole is no better than a stone.

Choose the correct answer.

- 1) At the beginning of the story the rich man had.....(two cars, a bicycle, a horse, two houses, three cars, a boat , a cow)
- 2) The rich man decided to sell....(nothing, everything, only a cow, only a horse)
- 3) The man bought a big piece of gold and put it into.....(his desk, his pocket, the hole in the ground , his suitcase)
- 4) One day the rich man became poor because.....(he lost his gold, the thief took his gold, his friends took his gold and sold it)

One of his friends advised him..... (to put a big stone in the hole and look at it, to buy another piece of gold and put it in another place, to cry all day, to ask other people for help)

II. Choose the correct answer. (Past simple/Present Perfect)

1. They ... a real tiger in the zoo.
a) have saw b) have seen c) has saw d) has seen
2. When ... this wonderful hat?

- a) did you buy b) did you bought c) have you bought d) have you buy
3. Mary ... a lot of mistakes in her test.
- a) have make b) has make c) have made d) has made
4. What ... at school yesterday?
- a) did you do b) have you done c) did you d) have you do
5. They ... their homework on time.
- a) have usually done b) have done usually c) usually do d) do usually
6. Andrea. to many countries of the world.
- a) was b) has been c) have been d) has be
7. that programme on TV this morning?
- a) did you watch b) did watch you c) have you watched d) have watched you
8. Where. all this time?
- a) did you be b) you were c) have you been d) you have been
9. I. such tall buildings as in New York.
- a) never saw b) never did see c) never have seen d) have never seen
10. Mr. Jones. all of us to his birthday party.
- a) has invite b) has invited c) have invite d) have invited

II.Fill in some/any.

1. Jake has got money.
2. He hasn't got plans.
3. Has she got relatives?
4. Did of your friends help you?
- 5..... of them have got questions.
6. I don't learn foreign languages.
7. My brother has got friends in Krasnodar.
- 8..... students made mistakes in the test.

III.Fill in the blanks with much/many/little/few

1. I think you've put too ... sugar in your tea.
2. How ... time have we got left?
3. His father didn't earn ... money, but he enjoyed his job.He loves teaching English very
4. There isn't ... milk in the fridge.
5. I know very ... about this writer. It is the first book I am reading.

IV. Choose the right answer. Use it, her, him, them.

1. Give a book to Tom.

a) her b) him c) it

2. Invite Jane to the party.

a) him b) her c) it

3. Write letters to your brother.

a) them b) us c) it

4. Take the pen.

a) him b) her c) it

Вариант 2

I. Read the text and do the exercises.

To hold (held, held) – держать

parcels – пакеты, сумки

to pass – проходить

Catherine

Catherine was five years old. She often went to the shops with her mother. She liked toys very much, and she often stopped and looked at them in the shops, but her mother usually said, «Don't stop and look at the toys today, Catherine. It's late».

Catherine's mother did not usually go to the shops on Saturdays, because she always had a lot of work at home on that day, but last Friday evening her husband said, «Some of my friends are going to visit us on Sunday», and she didn't have much food in the house.

She took Catherine at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and they went to the shops together. Catherine's mother said to her, «Stay near me, Catherine, and don't stop and look at the toys today».

Catherine said, «Yes, Mummy, » and she **held** her mother's hand. But then her mother had a lot of **parcels**, and Catherine stopped holding her hand.

They came to the best shop in the town. There were quite a lot of men in front of it. There was a beautiful toy bear in one of the windows, and Catherine stopped for a few seconds and looked at it. Then she looked for her mother, but she was not there. There were only men round Catherine, and they were all much taller than she was.

Catherine was very young, but she was a clever girl. She did not cry. There was a policeman in the middle of the street near the shop. Catherine waited at the side of the road for a minute, and then the policeman stopped the cars and the buses. Catherine went to him and said, «Good morning. Have you seen any ladies in this street this morning? »

«Yes, I have», the policeman said. «A lot of ladies have **passed** me this morning».

«And has one passed you without a small girl? » Catherine said.

«Yes, » the policeman said.

Catherine said happily, «I'm the small girl. Where's the lady? »

Choose the correct answer.

1. Catherine usually goes shopping with. . . .

- a) her mother on Saturdays.
- b) her father on Saturday
- c) grandmother on Monday
- d) alone

2. Catherine went shopping in the

- a) morning
- b) evening after school
- c) during lessons
- d) evening during lessons

3. She entered the shop because she decided

- a) to buy a newspaper
- b) to have a snack
- c) to buy bear

4. Catherine came up

- a) stranger
- b) to the policeman
- c) a teacher
- d) lady

5. Suddenly Catherine saw her mother. . .

- 1. in the street
- 2. having dinner
- 3. looking at the window
- 4. buying a beautiful toy for her.

II. Choose the correct answer. (Past simple/Present Perfect)

1. We ... a holiday last year.

- a) didn't have b) haven't had c) didn't had d) hadn't have

2. My parents ... to the USA many times.

- a) were b) have been c) been d) was

3. Where is Jane? – She ... to see the dentist.

- a) went b) gone c) have gone d) has gone

4. I ... you a letter yesterday.

- a) send b) have sent c) sent d) has sent

5. Who ... my pen?

- a) took b) taken c) have taken d) has taken

6. My sister and her husband ... since last winter.

- a) were married b) have been married c) has been married d) married

7. My husband ... for this company for 5 years.

- a) worked b) working c) have worked d) has worked

8. ... Chinese food?

- a) Has you ever eaten b) Did you ever eat c) Have you ever eaten d) Have you ever eat

9. The teacher ... the tests yet.

- a) didn't return

- b) hasn't returned

- c) not returned

- d) haven't return

10. When I was a child, I ... in England for two years.

- a) lived b) live c) have lived d) has lived

III. Fill in some/any.

1. Has she got ... pencils?

2. I have got ... bread.

3. Can I have ... water, please?

4. He has got ... CDs.

5. They haven't got ... computer games.

6. We've got ... burgers.

7. Does ... of the students know the answer?

8. ... children learn quickly.

IV. Fill in the blanks with much/many/little/few.

1. Robert writes so ... letters every year.

2. She eats too ... ice cream every day.

3. Does your sister read ... ? - Yes, she does. And your brother? - Oh, he doesn't. He has so ... books, but he reads very

4. Do you have ... work to do today? - No, not very ...

5. Walk quicker, please. We have very ... time.

V. Choose the right answer. Use it, her, him, them.

1. Write a letter to Alice.

a) her b) him c) it

2. Phone John

a) him b) her c) it

3. Answer the questions.

a) them b) us c) it

4. Read the text.

a) him b) her c) it

Комплект заданий для контрольных работ

по дисциплине Иностранный язык»

4 курс

Контрольная работа 1

Вариант 1

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. They ____ a real tiger in the zoo.

a) have saw b) have seen c) has seen

2. Harry ____ television every day.

a) Is watching b) watch c) watches

3. What ____ at 6 p.m. yesterday?

a) did you do b) were you doing c) was you doing

4. What ____ she doing?

a) does b) has c) is

5. When ____ this wonderful hat?

a) did you buy b) did you bought c) have you bought

6. Mary ____ a lot of mistakes in her test.

a) have make b) has make c) has made

7. Kelly ____ near the river at 4 p.m. yesterday.

a) were sunbathing b) was sunbathing c) sunbathed

8. _____ Nancy walk to school?
a) Do b) Is c) Does
9. Tom _____ to the radio now.
a) listens b) listen c) is listening
10. What _____ at school yesterday?
a) did you do b) have you done c) did you
11. _____ to many countries of the world?
a) Has Andrea been b) Have Andrea been c) Has Andrea be
12. I _____ such tall buildings as in New York.
a) never saw b) never did see c) have never seen
13. Where _____ when I met you yesterday?
a) were you going b) did you going c) did you went
14. What _____ in the room now?
a) they are doing b) are they doing c) do they do
15. They _____ to the seaside every summer.
a) are going b) goes c) go

II. Fill in can, must, could, shall, have to, be able to, needn't.

1. My mother _____ go to the dentist. She has a terrible toothache.
2. _____ you help me with the homework?
3. I _____ get up early today because it is Sunday.
4. Birds _____ fly but lions _____.
5. I _____ help my mother with the housework. She is very tired.
6. I _____ drive to work last year but now I moved to a new flat near my office.
7. She _____ win the match because she was ill.
8. We _____ buy tickets for the concert, Susan has already bought them.
9. My father is very talented. He _____ paint very well.
10. _____ I translate this text now?

III. Form questions.

1. birthday / is / when / your?
2. today / water / drunk / have / much / you / how
3. do / what / like / you / presents?
4. mum / what / make / did / cake / your?
5. at the party / you / did / what / do?
6. like / you / parties / do / why?
7. summer / are / this / where / you / going?
8. buy/french/in the morning/ how many/croissants/did mary
9. many / how / cards / did / get / you?
10. by / how / you / often / do / travel / bus

IV. Read the text and do the tasks below.

One day a well-known singer was invited to the house of a rich lady to sing for her guests at a dinner-party. But instead of inviting the singer to dine with her guests, the lady ordered dinner for him in the servants' room. The singer said nothing. He dined well and after dinner said to the servants: "Now, my dear friends, I am going to sing for you". The servants were very much surprised but said they were awfully glad to have a chance to hear the great singer. He sang many beautiful songs and servants enjoyed listening to him. Later the lady sent one of her servants to bring the singer up to the drawing room, where all her guests were waiting for him. "But I cannot sing twice in one evening. Madam", said the singer to the lady when she met him at the door leading into the drawing-room.

"What do you mean?" asked the lady. "I mean I have already sung for about an hour for your servants, Madam", - answered the singer. - "It was a pity you were not there, for I always sing for the people with whom I dine". And with these words he left the house.

1. Выберите заголовок, соответствующий содержанию текста.

- a) Rich lady b) Dinner c) Good lesson d) Friends

2. Какое утверждение не соответствует содержанию текста.

- a) A well-known singer was invited to a rich house. b) The singer had his dinner with servants. c) The servants were very glad to listen to the famous singer d) He sang only one song

3. Закончите предложение

The singer sang...

- a) for famous people b) for a rich lady
c) for his friends with whom he had dinner d) for the guests of the rich lady

4. Объясните причину - Why didn't he want to sing twice in one evening?

- a) Because he wanted to sing for servants. b) Because he was very busy.
c) Because he was very tired. d) Because he refused to sing for people who didn't respect him.

5. Выберите правильный ответ.

What kind of a man was the singer?

- a) a man of no character b) a very polite man c) a proud man
d) a man of no principles

Вариант 2

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. He usually ____ his sister on Fridays but he ____ her last Friday.
a) meet; wasn't visiting b) meets; didn't visit c) meets; weren't visiting
2. The bike is ok now. My dad ____ it yesterday.
a) repaired b) were repairing c) was repair
3. Mr. Jones ____ all of us to his birthday party.

- a) Has invite b) Has invited c) Have invite d) Have invited
4. Last year I _____ in the lottery and I hope to win in the lottery this year as well.
a) has won b) wan c) won d) have won
5. He _____ a car yesterday, look at his contented expression!
a) Buyed b) has bought c) have bought d) bought
6. This week I _____ Mrs. Riot several times, she doesn't look her age!
a) have seen b) seen c) saw d) have saw
7. Why _____ last night? What was wrong with you, my dear?
a) did you cry b) have you cried c) has you cried d) you cried
8. She _____ such a nice restaurant!
a) never visited b) visited never c) has never visited d) has visited never
9. I _____ to the USA yet.
a) have been b) wasn't c) haven't been d) were not
10. They _____ to come a week ago but they haven't redeemed this promise yet.
a) promised b) have promised c) did promise d) has promised
11. What _____ you just said? Repeat, please!
a) did b) were c) have d) do
12. They _____ into this house in 2014.
a) have moved b) moved c) did move d) were moved
13. Only two days ago she _____ happy but now she's very sad.
a) were b) has been c) was d) have been
14. I ... such tall buildings as in New York.
a) never saw b) never did see c) never have seen d) have never seen
15. Where ... all this time?
a) did you be b) you were c) have you been d) you have been

II. Fill in can, must, could, shall, have to, be able to, needn't.

1. When Susan was five, she _____ read and write.
2. You ____ study hard if you want to pass the exam.
3. ____ I borrow your notes for a moment?
4. ____ we meet at the library to discuss our project?
5. All students ____ wear their ID badges while on campus.
6. She has been practicing for years and now she ____ play the piano beautifully.
7. You ____ worry about the test; I'm sure you'll do well.
8. ____ you please help me understand this concept?
9. You _____ pick up these flowers. Otherwise, my mother will get angry with you.
10. We _____ buy tickets for the concert. Susan has already bought them.

III. Form questions.

1. there / going / how / you / are?
2. take / going / to / what / you / are?
3. with / are / you / who / going?
4. do / going / to / you / there / what / are?
5. you / stay / going / to / are / where?

6. what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond?
7. roller-skate / when / learn / you / to / did?
8. of / afraid / are / swimming / you?
9. countries/ you/ many/ visited/ how/ have
10. breakfast / did / last / you / have / for / what / Sunday / ?

IV. Read the text and do the tasks below.

We are in Oxford Circus, one of the busiest street in the West End of London, and that street over there is Regent Street, famous all over the world for its splendid shops. On both sides of the street there are shops, banks and restaurants. In the roadway there is a constant stream of cars, taxis, buses and lorries. Most of London buses are the famous red double-deckers that have two platforms (or decks) for passengers. The noise is deafening, but one soon gets used to it. The pavements are crowded with people, and it's dangerous to cross it.⁴ We are in Oxford Circus, one of the busiest streets in the road until the traffic is stopped, either by a policeman or by the red traffic light. In any case before crossing the road, take care to look to your right, and when you reach the middle of the road, look to your left. You must not do the reverse, because the cars in Britain keep to the left and not to the right as in most countries of the world. At night, the streets are lit by electricity. The main streets are flooded with light from brilliant shop-windows and the illuminated signs, so that after dark everything looks as bright as in broad daylight.

1. Выберите предложение, соответствующее тексту.

- a) Oxford Circus is one of the busiest streets in the East End. b) Regent Street is famous as a business centre of London. c) Most of London buses are the famous green double-deckers. d) In Regent Street there are many splendid shops.

2. Найдите продолжение фразе. The text is devoted to the description of...

- a) the traffic in London. b) some streets in the West End. c) London sights. d) peculiarities of the British traffic.

3. Найдите слово, наиболее близкое по смыслу к выделенному.

There is a **CONSTANT** stream of cars, taxis and buses.

- a) Straight b) firm c) endless d) immense

4. Найдите продолжение в соответствии со смыслом отрывка.

The cars in Britain keep to the left and not to the right as in most countries. The thing strikes the tourists from Europe. They cannot....

- a) get used to it b) cross the road c) enjoy walks in the streets of London d) get in double-deckers

5. Найдите строку, где следует вставить артикль "the".

- a) The streets are lit by... gas. b) The main streets are flooded with ... light from shop windows. c) The cars in Britain keep to ... left. d) The pavements are crowded with ... people.

Контрольная работа 2

Вариант 1

I. Fill in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. I ... a great film yesterday. (see)
2. ... a cheap laptop? (you ever buy)
3. Sue ... the flu last winter. (have)
4. A few days ago, we ... to his uncle. (drive)
5. They ... bingo on Wednesday afternoon. (play)
6. He ... the bus to get there. (already take)
7. Last week my rabbit ... away. (run)
8. We ... a lot last Sunday. (do)
9. ... to India? (she ever be)
10. I ... him last Monday. (meet)
11. She ... yet. (not wake up)
12. I ... her since last Thursday. (not meet)
13. Bob ... well last night. (sleep)
14. I ... a letter from her two days ago. (get)
15. They ... in Germany. (already arrive)

II. Make up questions.

1. I like reading books. What...?
2. I've got two dogs and a cat. How many...?
3. I visited Paris last year. ...or London...?
4. I've got an expensive car. What...?
5. I bought this umbrella on Monday. When...?
6. John came late last night. Who...?
7. Fish live in water. Where...?
8. I've sent her some flowers. What...?

III. Open the brackets using the correct forms of the adjectives.

1. Which is (large): the United States or Canada?
2. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?
3. The London underground is the (old) in the world.
4. There are a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.
5. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.
6. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England.

IV. Read the text and do the tasks.

Italian Forks

In 1608 an Englishman whose name was Thomas Coryate visited Italy. He liked the country and noted down every interesting thing he found. But there was one thing which he found more interesting than the others. In his diary Thomas wrote, "When the Italians eat meat, they use small forks. They don't eat with hands because, as they say, do not always have clean hands".

Before leaving for England, Thomas Coryate bought a few forks.

At home Thomas gave a dinner party to show the invention to his friends. When the servant brought the steak, he took out a fork and began to eat like they did in Italy.

Everybody looked at him in surprise. When he told his friends what it was, they all wanted to take a good look at the strange thing. All his friends said that the Italians were very strange people because the fork was very inconvenient.

Thomas Coryate tried to prove the opposite. He said it was not nice to eat with one's fingers because they were not always clean.

Everybody got angry at that. Did Mr. Coryate think that people in England always had dirty hands? And weren't the ten fingers they had enough for them?

Thomas Coryate wanted to show that it was very easy to use the fork. But the first piece of meat he took with the fork fell to the floor. His friends began to laugh and he had to take the fork away.

Only fifty years later people in England began to use forks.

1. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. In 1608 an Englishman whose name was Thomas Coryate visited Italy.
2. But there was one thing which he found more interesting than the others.
3. He said it was not nice to eat with one's fingers because they were not always clean.
4. But the first piece of meat he took with the fork fell to the floor.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Why did the Italians eat with the forks?
2. What did he give at home to show the invention of the Italians?
3. Why did his friends begin to laugh?
4. When did people in England begin to use forks?

3. Correct according to the contents of the text :

1. They eat with the hands because, as they say, do not always have clean hands.
2. Everybody got happy at that.
3. Only seventy years later people in England began to use forks.
4. When the servant brought the steak, he took out a knife and began to eat like they did in Italy.

4. Put 5 questions to the text.

Вариант 2

I. Fill in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. I ... in Seattle for five years. (live)
2. Someone ... my bike! Now I'll have to walk home. (steal)
3. When Bob was young, he ... in London. (live)
4. I would like to visit Berlin sometime. Unfortunately, I ... there. (never be)
5. Tim ... to Scotland last year. (go)
6. I'm afraid I'm not hungry anymore. I ... (already eat)
7. They don't live here anymore. They ... two years ago. (leave)
8. Ann, ... reading the newspaper yet? (you finish)
9. We ... football yesterday afternoon. (play)
10. The weather ... very good last week. (not be)
11. Where are the girls? They ... yet. (not arrive)
12. Her friend is an actor. He ... in many movies. (play)
13. We ... our vacation in Florida last summer. (spend)
14. His grandfather ... in April last year. (die)
15. I'm ready to go shopping. I ... my homework. (just finish)

II. Make up questions.

1. Tom is playing football in the yard (Where ?)
2. Something fell on the floor. (What?)
3. We used to live in a small village. (Where?)
4. He's been studying in London since November. (How long?)
5. I have already seen Dracula. (When?)
6. There are a lot of words of French origin in English. (Why?)
7. I think he's at home now. (Where?)
8. I can play chess very well. How ?)

III. Open the brackets using the correct forms of the adjectives.

1. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland.
2. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?
3. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar.
4. Russia is a very (large) country.
5. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia.
6. The Bolshoi Theatre is one of the (famous) theatres in the world.

IV. Read the text and do the tasks.

The Story of My Troubles

From my childhood I was an easily taught and obedient boy. My kindness was so noticeable that my friends made fun of me. I was especially fond of animals and had a great number of pets.

With these I spent most of my time, and never was so happy as when feeding and playing with them. My character did not change much when I grew up.

I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a character very much like my own. Seeing my love for pets she never lost a chance of getting the most pleasant animals. We had birds, goldfish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

This cat was a remarkably large and beautiful animal, quite black and surprisingly clever. In speaking of his cleverness, my wife, who was a superstitious woman, often mentioned the old popular belief, which considered all black cats to be in disguise.

Pluto- this was the cat's name- was my favourite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he followed me everywhere about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him following me through the streets.

Our friendship lasted for several years, during which my character (I blush to confess it) had changed for the worse. I became day by day more moody and irritable. It often happened that I hurt the feelings of others; I suffered myself as I was rude to my wife. At last I even hit her.

My pets, of course, could feel the change in my character. In fact, I began to treat them cruelly. As for Pluto, I held back from cruelty as I did treat cruelly the rabbits, the monkey, or even the dog when they came in my way. But my illness took hold of me- for what other illness is like alcohol! - and at last even Pluto, who was now becoming old, even Pluto began to feel the effects of my temper

1. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of pets do they have?
2. What was the cat's name?
3. What illness did the author have?
4. Was he a kind man?
5. How long did their friendship last?

2. Ask questions.

1. Yes/No
2. Who
3. Where
4. or
5. "tag" question

3. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a character very much like my own.
2. Our friendship lasted for several years, during which my character (I blush to confess it) had changed for the worse.
3. In speaking of his cleverness, my wife, who was a superstitious woman, often mentioned the old popular belief, which considered all black cats to be in disguise.

4. Name antonyms:

Happy, beautiful, kind, black.

Контрольная работа 3

Вариант 1

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Mike is looking for ... job.
a) a b) the c) an
2. I want those books. Please give ... to me.
a) they b) them c) those d) these
3. Lavrov has got... English texts to look through today.
a) any b) little c) much d) some
4. Ann ... turn to her parents for help if she can cope with her homework.
a) doesn't b) don't c) not
5. She is a kind of person ... likes to go to parties.
a) which b) who c) whom d) where
6. My college ... laboratories and workshops.
a) has any b) have many c) have much d) has many
7. An educated person is one who ... a lot about many things.
a) know b) is known c) knows d) is knowing
8. Students know that the attendance is compulsory, but today there is ... in the classroom.
a) anybody b) anyone c) nobody d) anything
9. Can you tell us ... amusing story?
a) another b) other c) else d) more
10. a lot of kings when the Vikings came to England.
a) there is b) there was c) there were
11. Ann ... attend a competition.
a) is going to b) are going to c) are going d) is going
12. The problem is easy enough for.... to solve at once.
a) mine b) my c) I d) me

II. Fill in GOING TO or WILL.

1. When the weather is fine, we ... a picnic in our garden. (probably have)
2. ... him for help? (you ask)
3. Susan ... the bathroom next weekend. (paint)
4. I think he ... her name. (find out)
5. I ... a walk in the garden this evening. (take)
6. Let's hope that the wind ... away the clouds. (blow)
7. Mary ... a good mark because she has studied hard. (get).
8. Are you sure, you ... in a tent in your holidays? (sleep)
9. Peter ... his new bike in the park. (ride)
10. I hope Jane ... me to her party. (invite).
11. I ... dad's car tomorrow afternoon. (wash)

12. Mum thinks dad ... home early tonight. (come)
13. It ... very cold in the mountains. Take a sweater with you. (probably be)
14. We ... our bikes in the park. Can you come with us? (ride)
15. It's my birthday next Friday. Mum ... a cake. (bake)

III. Fill in the gaps much, many, little, few, a little или a few.

1. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students.
2. Have you got ... ink in your pen?
3. At the conference we met ... people whom we knew well.
4. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down.
5. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting.
6. There are ... things here which I cannot understand.
7. Shall I bring ... more chalk? — No, thank you. There is... chalk on the desk. I hope that will be enough for our lesson.
8. There are ... apples in the fridge. Shall I go to the shop?

IV. Read the text and answer the questions.

How to Be a Good Interpreter.

Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and has contributed to an overflow of information. Today more and more people are trying to learn at least one foreign language, but there are still a great number of people who have to appeal to an interpreter. Hence, interpreters play a very important role in modern life. They are people who make possible the communication between different nations. To be a good interpreter one must work hard. The work starts when you enter a university and it never ends because you are to improve your knowledge permanently. A lot of things depend on an interpreter and his abilities. It is important for him not only to be good at languages but he has to be intelligent and to be able to get out of a difficult situation when it is impossible to make a metaphrase. Generally, he must be ready for out-of-order situations. So, we can see that the role of interpreter is really great especially in modern conditions when all countries are open to each other. And due to this fact labour-market is in need of qualified and competent interpreters.

1. Why do people learn foreign languages?
2. What do you need to be a good interpreter?
3. What is the role of an interpreter?

Вариант 2

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. He made ... report at the last lesson.
a) a b) the c) –
2. I'd like to read this book. Please, give ... to me.
a) his b) her c) it

3. We don't have ... bread at home. Shall I go to the supermarket?

a) some b) any c) no

4. He attend lectures and seminars every day.

a) don't b) doesn't c) not

5. He is a kind of person ... likes to help people.

a) which b) who c) what d) where

6. My parents ... books in their library.

a) has any b) have many c) have much d) has many

7. Is ... home?

a) anybody b) anyone c) nobody d) anything

8. The teacher ... me at every lesson.

a) ask b) asks c) is asking

9. Mother, tell me ... tale, please.

a) another b) other c) else

10. ... a flag over the building, when Parliament is in session.

a) there is b) there are c) there was

11. We ... to Paris this summer.

a) is going to b) are going to c) are going

12. It's not easy for ... to solve this problem.

a) we b) our c) us

II. Fill in GOING TO or WILL.

1. I think Susan ... in love with Mike. (fall)

2. John ... to his new CD all evening. (listen)

3. It's late. I hope we ... the bus. (not miss)

4. I think the police ... the burglars. (arrest)

5. ... the new words this time, Peter? (you learn)

6. Jane and Sue ... a present for mum's birthday. (buy)

7. I hope you ... me with the dishes, Julie. (help)

8. Next summer we ... at a campsite near a lake. (probably stay)

9. We ... to Scotland this summer. (go)

10. I promise, I ... you tomorrow. (phone)

11. Maybe he ... any time next weekend. (not have)

12. She ... a baby next April. (have)

13. I hope the train ... delayed. (not be)

14. They ... the exam. (probably pass)

15. The sky is cloudy and grey. It ... (rain)

III. Fill in the gaps much, many, little, few, a little или a few.

1. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.

2. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.

3. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.

4. After the play everybody felt ... tired.

5. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place.

6. There were ... new words in the text, and Peter spent ... time learning them.

7. There was ... water in the river, and they decided to cross it.
8. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this letter.

IV. Read the text and answer the questions.

The Role of Foreign Languages in Education.

During the educational process we learn different subjects and get different skills. It will help us in our future life to get interesting well-paid job and we want. But as usual there is always a foreign language in every educational curriculum. So why do we need foreign languages for? The answer is rather simple. There are for about 6 billions of people on our planet and all of them speak a great number of languages. Most popular of them are very necessary for every person in modern life. The reason is simple – to understand people from others countries and make communication with them easier. It is very important because people don't live separately from each other. No doubts, it isn't enough only to know popular languages. People also need to study ancient languages. Why? Because they are maternal to modern languages and learning them help us to understand modern languages better.

1. Why do we need foreign languages for?
2. Why is it important to know foreign languages?
3. What is the role of ancient languages in learning modern ones?

Контрольная работа 4

Вариант 1

I. Open the brackets.

1. I usually ____ (go) to school by bus.
2. Yesterday morning I ____ (get) up at 6.30.
3. We needed some money, so we ____ (sell) our car.
4. " ____ she ever ____ (be) to Spain?"
5. "What ____ Peter ____ (do) now?"
6. Please don't make so much noise. I ____ (prepare) for my online degree.
7. Water ____ (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
8. Carol often ____ (work) with her father.
9. It ____ (rain) now. It ____ (begin) raining two hours ago.
10. ____ you ____ (hear) anything from Tom since Christmas?
11. " ____ you (go) out last night?"
12. New York ____ (be) one of the largest cities of the world.

II. Open the brackets: Past Indefinite or Present Perfect.

- A: (you / play / already) _____ the new computer game?
B: No, not yet. I only (buy) _____ it yesterday and I (have / not) _____ the time yet.
- A: (you / go) _____ to the cinema last night?
B: Yes. I (be) _____ there with Sue and Louis. (you / be) _____ to the cinema recently?

A: I last (go)_____ to the cinema two weeks ago.

B: So you (see / not)_____ the new action film yet.

A: No, unfortunately not. (you / enjoy)_____ it?

B: Oh, I really (love)_____ it. But Sue (like / not)_____ it - too much action!

A: But why (you / take)_____ her with you? She (tell)_____ me last week that she (hate)_____ action films.

B: I think she has an eye on Louis. She (try)_____ to flirt with him all the time. So he (can / concentrate / not)_____ on the film.

III. Fill in the correct future tense: Future Indefinite, to be going to or Present Continuous.

1. They _____ (drive) to New York tomorrow morning.
2. I hope the weather _____ (be) nice.
3. I offered him this job. I think he _____ (take) it.
4. I promise I _____ (not tell) your secret to anyone.
5. Take your umbrella with you. It _____ (rain).
6. They _____ (play) cards this evening.
7. I _____ (go) to the cinema tomorrow.
8. They _____ (fly) to Seattle next summer holidays.
9. I _____ (invite) 50 people to the party, and I hope everyone _____ (come).
10. That exercise looks difficult. I _____ (help) you.
11. _____ he _____ (go) to the football match?
12. Are you sure they _____ (win) the match?
13. She _____ probably _____ (stay) till Thursday.
14. He _____ (not leave) tomorrow.
15. We think he _____ (come) home late in the night.

IV. Read the story and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

The History of Money

Can you imagine the world without money? It is quite impossible. Money - they say - makes the world go round. Why is that so? Well, think of all the situations in which you have to pay for the things you buy – like food, clothes, medicine, newspapers, or for the services you get, like a new hairstyle or car repairs. Think of the entertainment you have to pay for - tickets to concerts, sports matches, favourite books, CDs and holidays. You can have it all if you've got the money.

Money has played an important role in every civilisation.

It has taken various forms and has changed many times over the centuries. The first form of payment was the exchange of goods. People usually exchanged animal skins and meat, fruit and vegetables, cloth and precious stones. In ancient Egypt they used metal bars which were cut into smaller parts if necessary. In the seventh century BC the first coins appeared. They were usually made of silver or gold and their value depended on the amount of metal in each coin. With time, coins became very popular and many countries produced their own currency.

The introduction of paper money - banknotes - in the seventeenth century was the beginning of banking systems in many European countries. Since then, banks have offered a wide range of services like loans, bank accounts, etc. Today, people pay for things in different ways: they pay in cash, by cheque or by credit card. The last one, it seems, is the most convenient form

of payment. Many people believe that one day money in the form of coins, banknotes, cheques and magnetic cards will totally disappear and that all buying and selling will be done via the Internet.

1. _____ The exchange of goods was the first form of payment.
2. _____ Metal bars were first used as a form of payment in ancient Egypt.
3. _____ The first coins appeared in the sixth century BC.
4. _____ The value of the first coins did not depend on the metal content.
5. _____ The banknotes were introduced in the eighteenth century.
6. _____ It is possible that in the future people will buy goods only via computers.

Вариант 2

I. Open the brackets.

1. I _____ (watch) a movie right now.
2. She _____ (study) English every day.
3. Last night, they _____ (go) to the cinema.
4. We _____ (live) in this city for five years.
5. The cat _____ (sleep) on the couch at the moment.
6. He usually _____ (play) football on Sundays.
7. Last summer, I _____ (travel) to Europe.
8. They _____ (already finish) their homework.
9. The teacher _____ (teach) this class every Monday.
10. She _____ (work) in a restaurant last year.
11. I _____ (just arrive) home from work.
12. My friends _____ (not visit) me yet.

II. Open the brackets: Past Indefinite or Present Perfect.

A: Hey, (you/visit/ ever) _____ (visit) Paris?

B: Yes, I _____ (go) there last summer. It was amazing!

A: Really? How long _____ (stay) you there?

B: I _____ (stay) for a week. I _____ (visit) the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre Museum.

A: That sounds fantastic! What other countries _____ (you/explore) in Europe?

B: I _____ (travel) to Italy and Spain as well. In Italy, I _____ (see) the Colosseum, and in Spain, I _____ (visit) the Sagrada Familia.

A: Wow! You _____ (have) some incredible experiences. (you/try/ ever) _____ any local cuisines?

B: Yes, I _____ (taste) some delicious pasta in Italy and paella in Spain. Both were mouth-watering!

A: I envy you! I (travel/ never) _____ outside of my country. But I _____ (visit) some beautiful places here. For example, I _____ (go) to the beach last summer.

B: That's great! (you/ swim) _____ in the sea?

A: Yes, I _____ (swim) and _____ (sunbathe) on the sandy shore. It was so relaxing.

B: I'm glad you had a good time. Maybe we can plan a trip together in the future.

III. Fill in the correct future tense: Future Indefinite, to be going to or Present Continuous.

1. I _____ (go) to the movies tomorrow.

2. I'm sure she ____ (pass) the exam.
3. Look at those clouds. It ____ (rain).
4. They ____ (travel) to Europe next month.
5. What ____ you ____ (wear) at the party tonight?
6. My parents ____ (visit) us next weekend.
7. We ____ (watch) a football match on TV tonight.
8. She ____ (meet) her friends for dinner tomorrow evening.
9. They ____ (go) on a vacation next year.
10. I ____ (buy) a new car next month.
11. He ____ (stay) at home this weekend.
12. We ____ (have) a meeting later today.
13. She ____ (take) a trip to the beach next summer.
14. They ____ (move) to a new house in a few months.
15. I think he ____ (be) the next President of the United States.

IV. Read the story and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

The Beatles are Back?

At the start of the year 1994, the world received a shocking piece of news: 'The Beatles are to record again for the first time in 24 years.' The band's three remaining members at that time, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr (without John Lennon who was murdered in 1980) announced plans to record together.

The three musicians did not want to record only new versions of their old songs. They were also interested in recording new music. They were going to make a ten hour special video-biography to be shown on British television later that year. The new project would include a lot of unpublished documentaries, interviews and materials from The Beatles' private collections. At the same time a new book about the group was going to appear in the bookshops. The fans would also have the chance to buy recordings of their live concerts on five CDs in the music shops.

Fans of the famous four were hoping that this comeback would not run into any difficulties. In the earlier years, The Beatles had a long history of arguments over money and copyright. This was one of the reasons why the band decided to stop working together ten years before Lennon's death.

Now that they were returning to the stage, The Beatles' old and new fans expected a new kind of fascination and excitement. They were hoping that their idols would remind them of the good old days of rock and roll. Actually, many of them never thought that one day they would get yet another chance to watch their idols perform again.

1. ____ The Beatles recorded together until 1970.
2. ____ The three Beatles wanted to record only their old hits.
3. ____ In 1994 the programme about The Beatles was going to be shown on TV.
4. ____ The new book was going to appear in bookshops.
5. ____ Only their old fans were interested in the special TV programme.
6. ____ Not many people expected to see The Beatles in concert again.

